

# Literature Report VII

## Silver-Enabled Cycloaddition of Bicyclobutanes with Isocyanides for the Synthesis of Polysubstituted 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.1]heptanes

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**Reporter: Shan-Shan Xun**

**Checker: Han Wang**

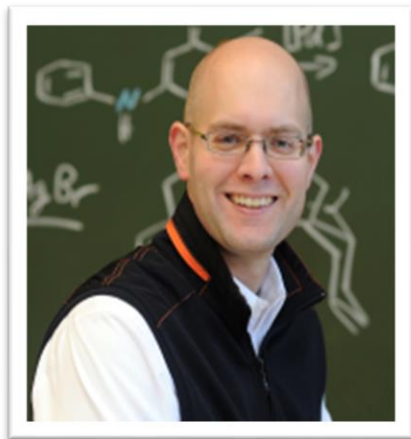
**Date: 2023-04-15**

Liang, Y.; Nematswerani, R.; Daniliuc, C. G.; Glorius, F.\*  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2024**, e202402730

# CV of Prof. Frank Glorius

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## Background:



**Frank Glorius**

- **1992-1997** Studies of chemistry, the University of Hannover
- **1995-1996** Research studies, Stanford University
- **1996-1997** Diploma thesis, University of Hannover
- **1997-2000** PhD, University of Basel
- **2000-2001** Postdoc., Harvard University
- **2001-2004** Independent research at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung, Mülheim/Ruhr
- **2004-2007** C3-Professor, University of Marburg
- **2007-now** Full Professor, University of Münster

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## Research Interests:

- Arene Hydrogenation
- Photocatalysis
- C-H Activation
- *N*-Heterocyclic Carbene (NHC) Organocatalysis

# Contents

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## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Silver-Enabled (3+3) Cycloaddition of BCBs

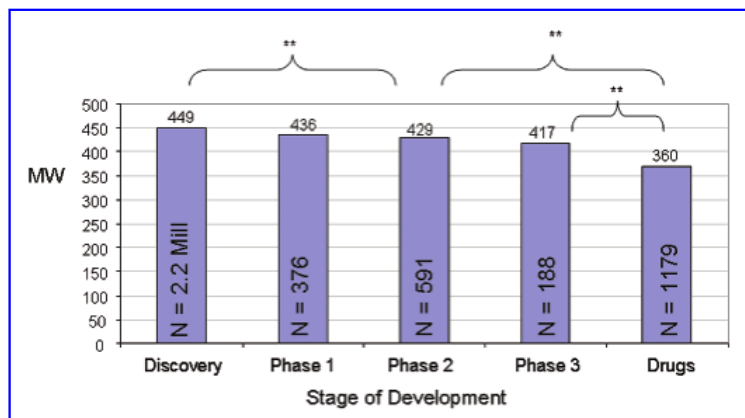
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## 3 Summary

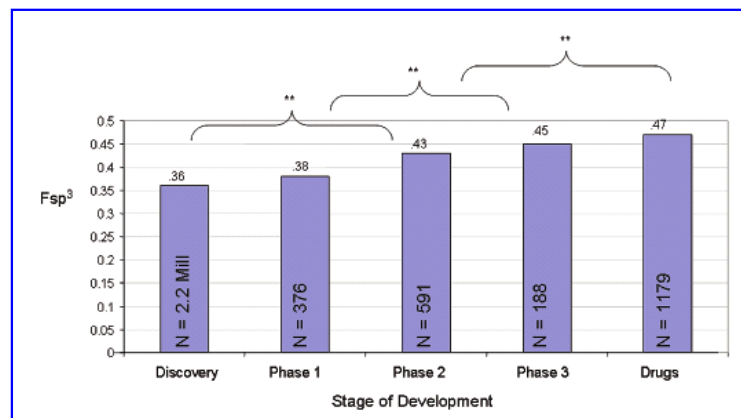
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# Introduction

## Escape from Flatland Concept: Increasing Saturation as an Approach to Improving Clinical Success



Mean molecular weight for compounds in different stages of development



Mean Fsp<sup>3</sup> for compounds in different stages of development

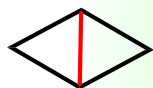
- © Increasing sp<sup>3</sup> character may enhance molecular properties for clinical success
- © Reducing a molecule's aromatic character can enhance solubility, especially for intravenous compounds
- © Compounds with higher saturation are more likely to succeed in every stage from discovery to drug development

Lovering, F.; Bikker, J.; Humblet, C. *J. Med. Chem.* **2009**, *52*, 6752

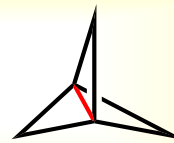
# Introduction

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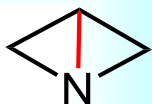
## Spring-loaded



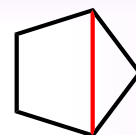
双环[1,1,0]丁烷 (BCB)  
bicyclo[1.1.0]butane



[1.1.1]螺桨烷 (TCP)  
[1.1.1]propellane



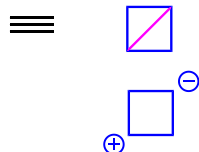
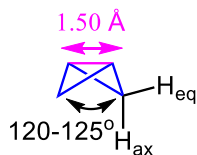
氮杂双环[1,1,0]丁烷 (ABB)  
azabicyclo[1.1.0]butane



双环[2.1.0]戊烷 (Housane)  
bicyclo[2.1.0]pentane

# Introduction

## Properties of BCBs



Ring strain energy : 63.9 kcal/mol

Ring strain energy : 26.5 kcal/mol

## Frontier molecular orbitals



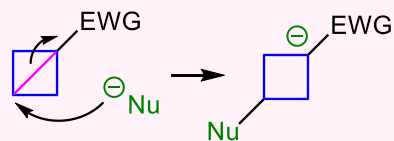
HOMO

96% p-character  
5:1 p-σ:p-π

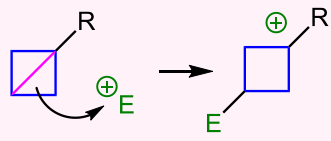
## Reactivity of BCBs

### Polar Reactivity

#### Nucleophile addition

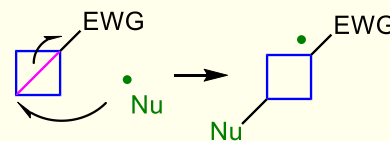


#### Electrophile addition

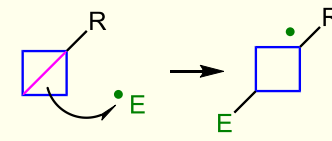


### Radical Reactivity

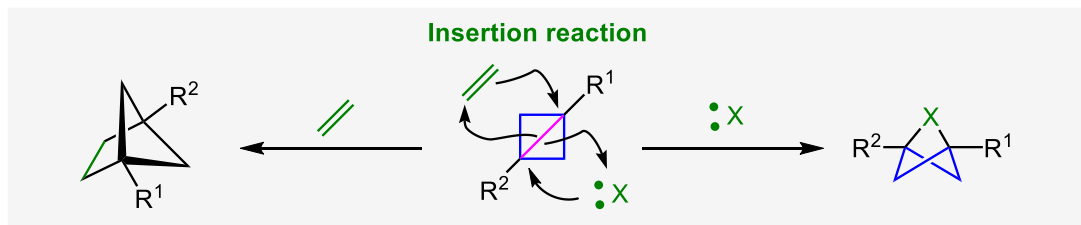
#### Nucleophile addition



#### Electrophile addition

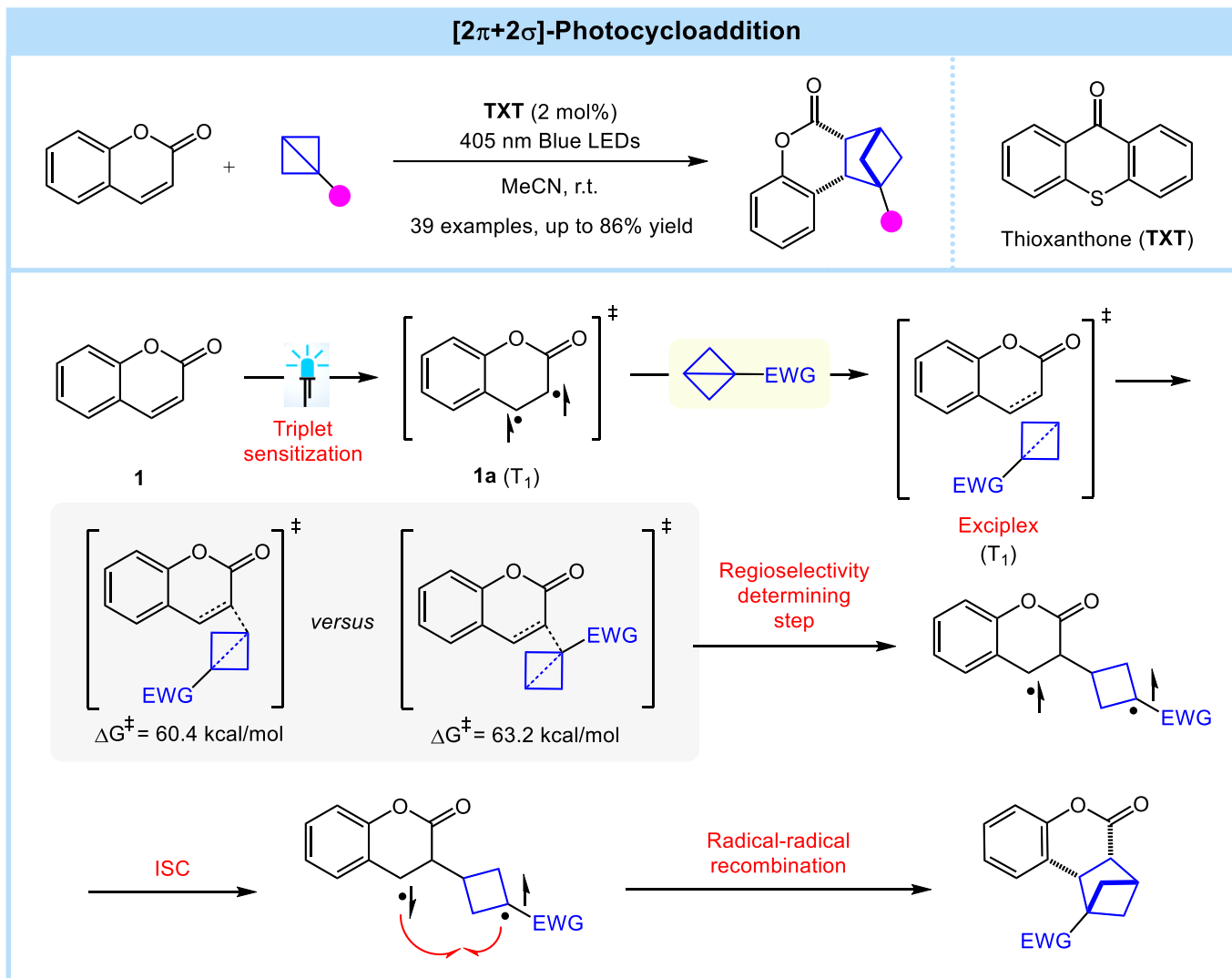


### Insertion reaction



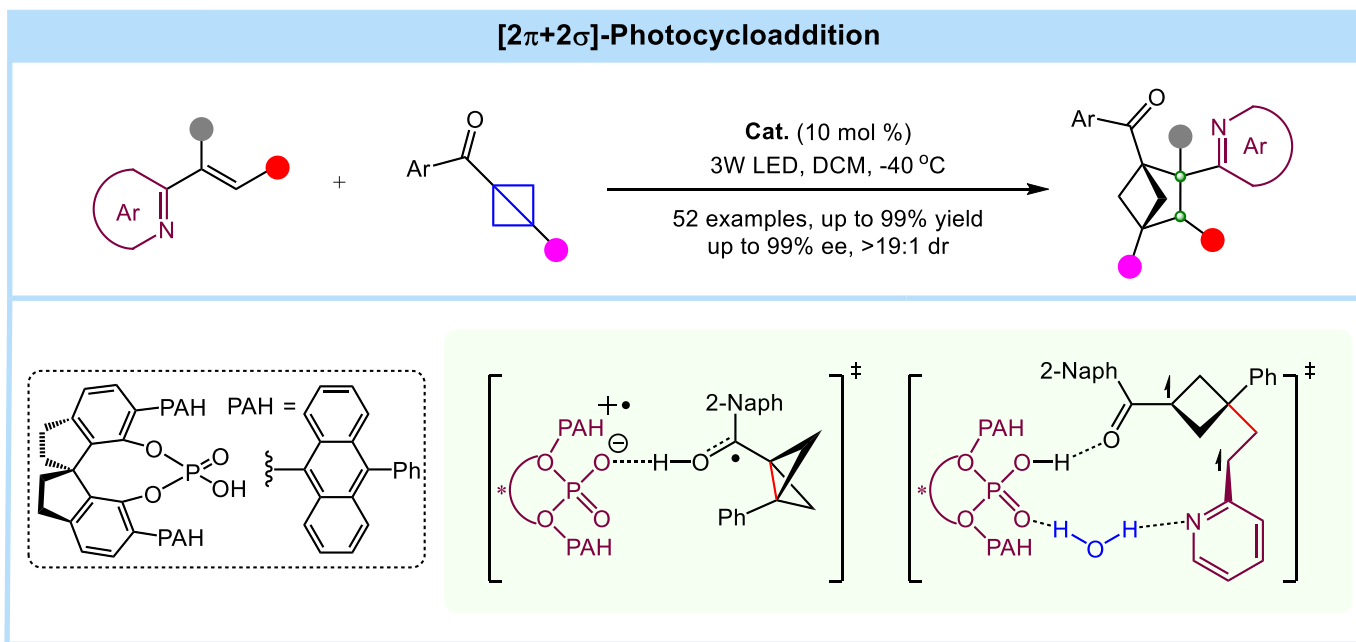
Golfmann, M.; Walker, J. C. L. *Commun. Chem.* **2023**, 6, 9

# Introduction



Kleinmans, R.; Dutta, S.; Paulisch, T. O.; Keum, H.; Daniliuc, C. G.; Glorius, F. *Nature* **2022**, *605*, 477

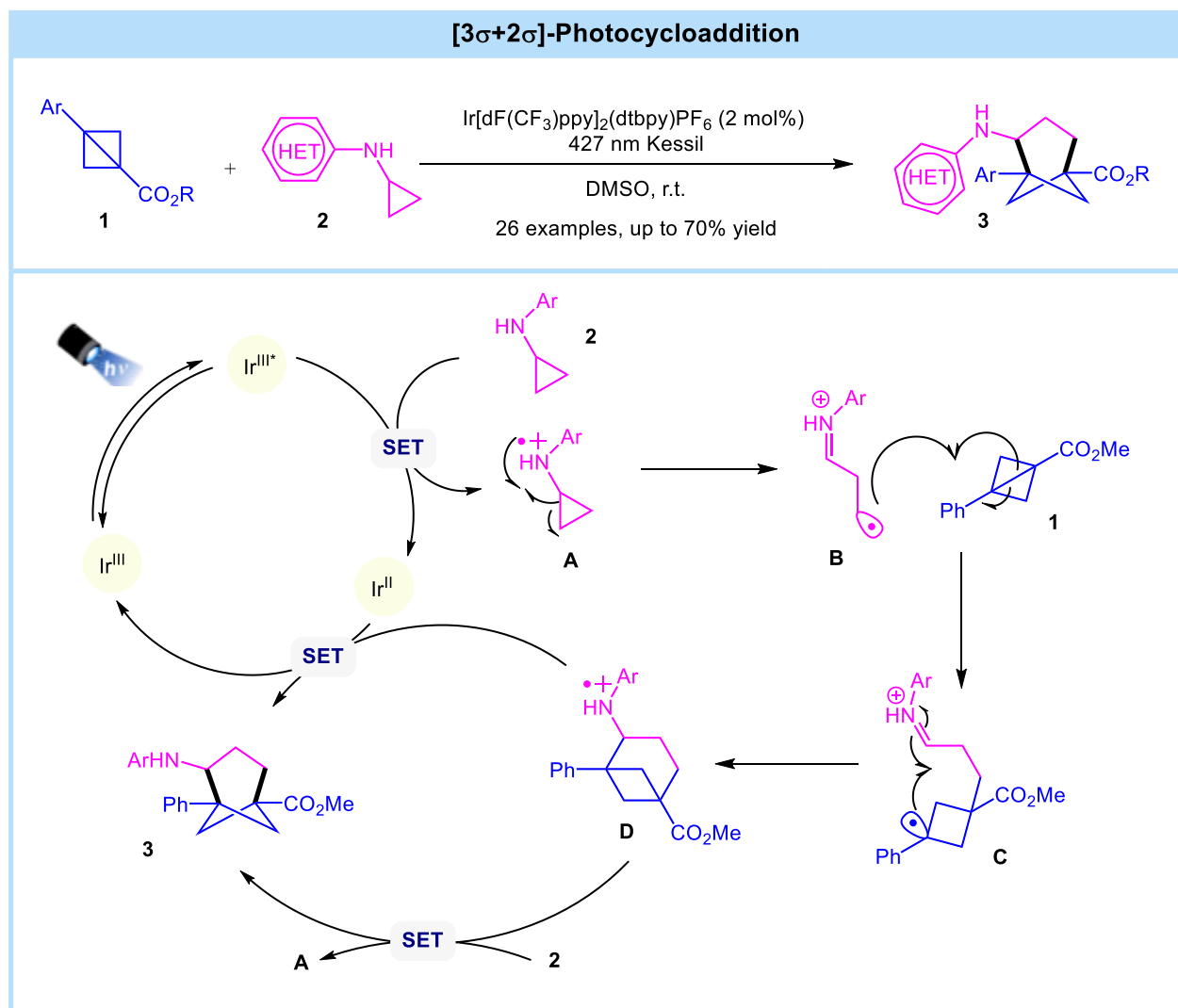
# Introduction



Fu, Q.; Cao, S.; Wang, J.; Lv, X.; Wang, H.; Jiang, Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2024**, *146*, 8372

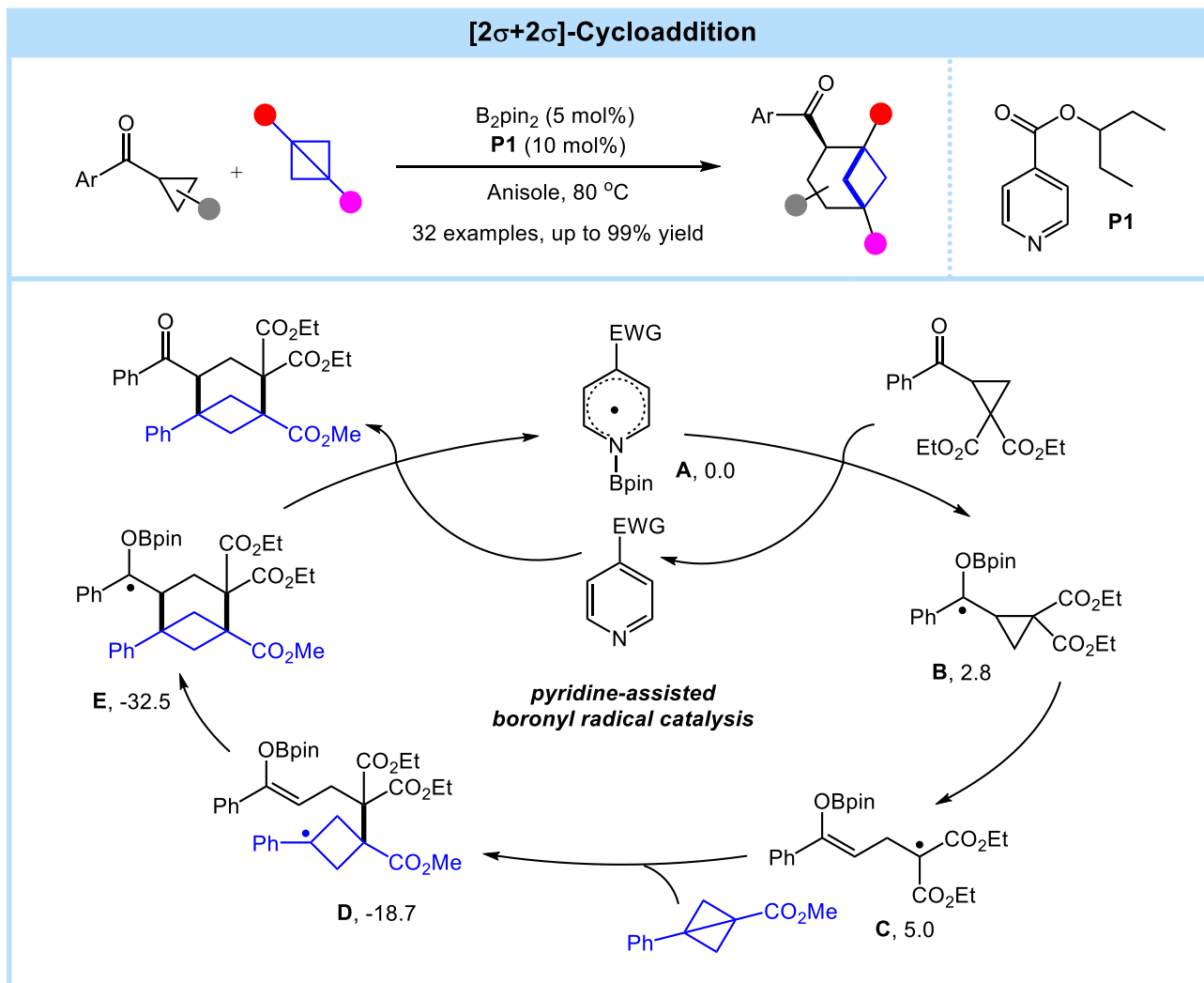


# Introduction



Zheng, Y.; Makvandi, M.; Molander, G. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, *144*, 23685

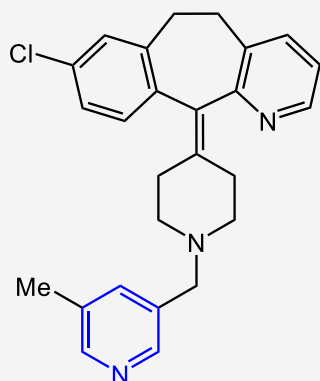
# Introduction



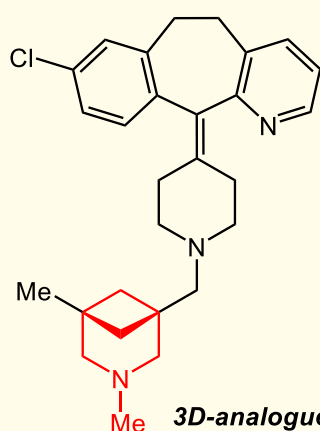
Yu, T.; Yang, J.; Wang, Z.; Ding, Z.; Xu, M.; Li, P. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2023**, *145*, 4304

# Introduction

## Saturated Analogue of A Drug



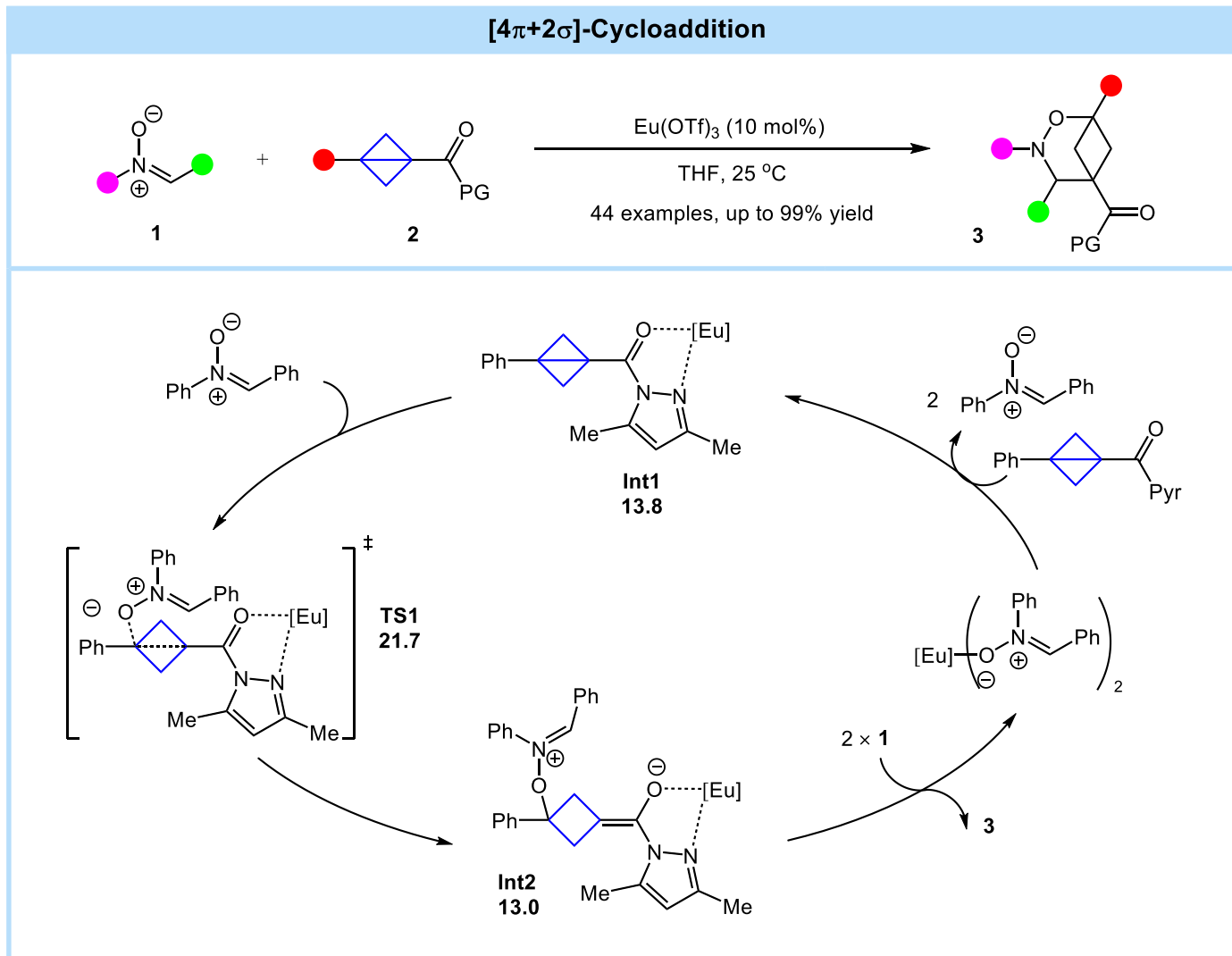
Antihistamine drug  
Rupatadine



3D-analogue  
Rupatadine

Compound	Sol. ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	clogP	logD (7.4)	$CL_{int}$ ( $\mu\text{Lmin}^{-1}\text{mg}^{-1}$ )	$t_{1/2}$ (min)
Rupatadine	29	5.1	>4.5	517	3.2
3D-analogue Rupatadine	365	5.2	3.8	47	35.7

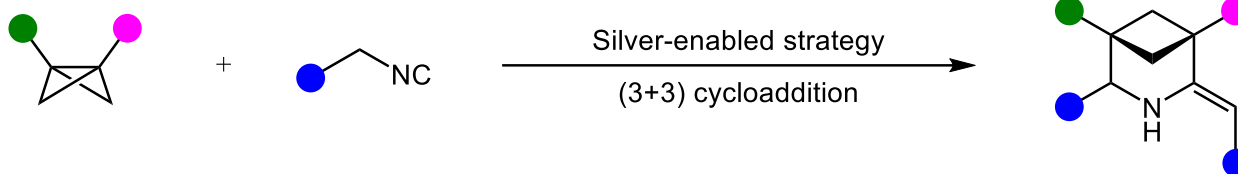
# Introduction



Zhang, J.; Su, J.-Y.; Zheng, H.; Li, H.; Deng, W.-P. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2024**, 63, e202318476

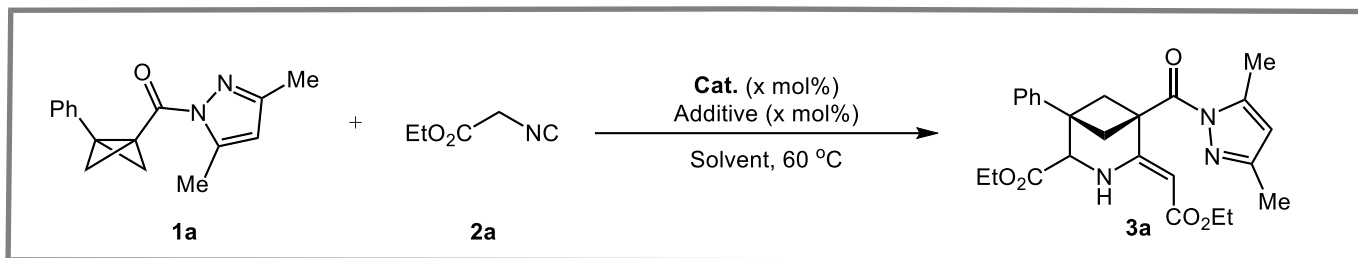
# Project Synopsis

## Silver-Enabled (3+3) Cycloaddition of BCBs



- ⚡ Exhibit incredible potential as pyridine bioisoster
- ⚡ Enrich the growing set of valuable  $sp^3$ -rich bicyclic building blocks
- ⚡ The direct (3+3) cycloaddition of BCBs represents a highly attractive way

# Optimization of Reaction



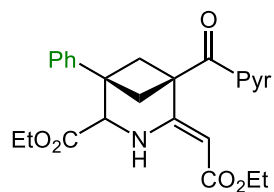
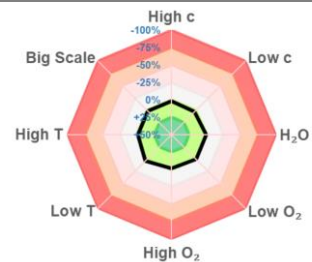
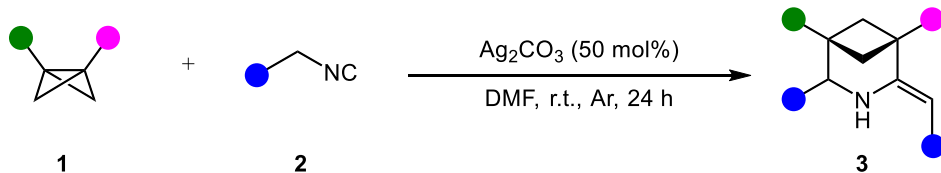
Entry <sup>a</sup>	Cat. (mol%)	2a (equiv.)	Solvent	Yield <sup>a</sup>
1	AgOTf (10)	3	MeCN	--
2	AgNO <sub>3</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	--
3	AgOAc (10)	3	MeCN	<5
4	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	16
5	Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	--
6	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	--
7	CuCO <sub>3</sub> ·Cu(OH) <sub>2</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	--
8	NiCO <sub>3</sub> (10)	3	MeCN	--
9	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (20)	3	MeCN	24
10	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (20)	10	MeCN	33
11	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (30)	10	MeCN	49
12	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (40)	10	MeCN	60
13	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	MeCN	62

# Optimization of Reaction

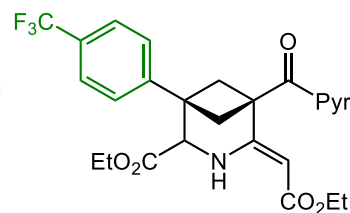
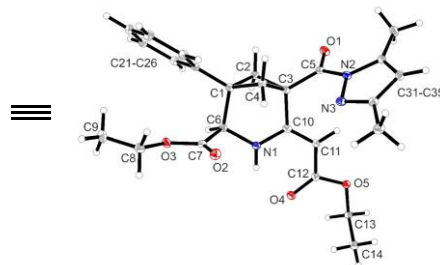
Entry <sup>a</sup>	Cat. (mol%)	2a (equiv.)	Additive (mol%)	Solvent	Yield <sup>a</sup>
14	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (10)	10	Li <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	MeCN	15
15	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (10)	10	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	MeCN	21
16	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	8	--	MeCN	54
17	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	6	--	MeCN	50
18	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	THF	39
19	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	PhMe	33
20	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	DCE	37
21	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	DMF	79
22 <sup>b</sup>	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	DMF	79
23 <sup>c</sup>	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	DMF	78
24 <sup>c</sup>	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (100)	10	--	DMF	75
25 <sup>c</sup>	--	10	--	DMF	--
26 <sup>d</sup>	Ag <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (50)	10	--	DMF	76

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.3 mmol), catalyst (10-100 mol%), solvent (1.0 mL), Ar, 60 °C, 24 h. Yields were determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as an internal standard. [b] Reaction conducted at 80 °C. [c] Reaction conducted at room temperature. [d] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (2 mmol), Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (50 mol%), DMF (2 mL), Ar, r.t., 24 h. Isolated yield is showed.

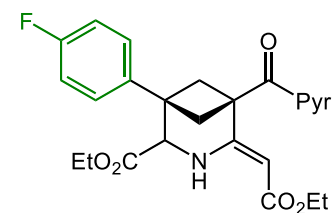
# Substrate Scope



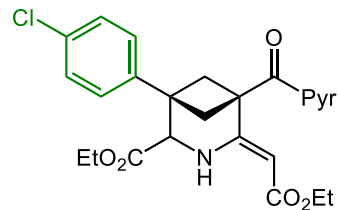
**3a**, 76% (X-ray)



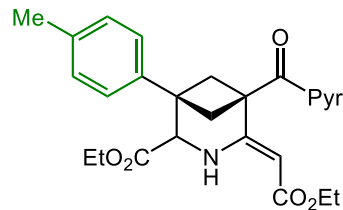
**3b**, 81%



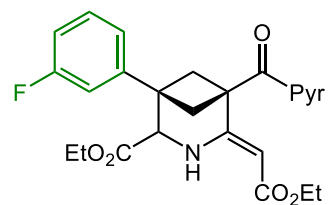
**3c**, 77%



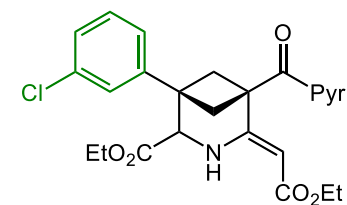
**3d**, 60%



**3e**, 71%



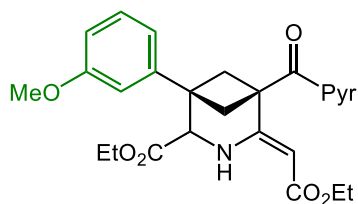
**3f**, 71%



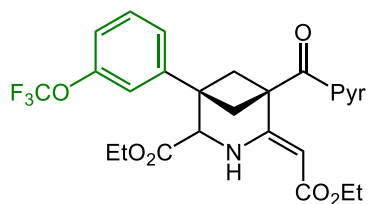
**3g**, 85%



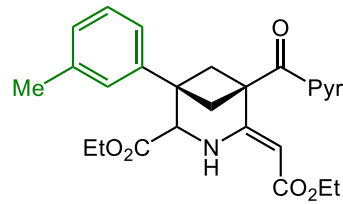
# Substrate Scope



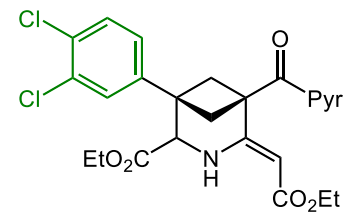
**3h**, 59% (X-ray)



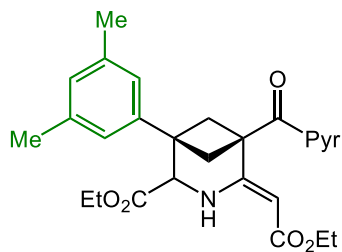
**3i**, 56%



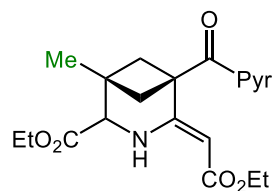
**3j**, 69%



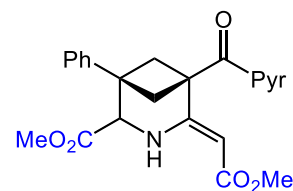
**3k**, 61%



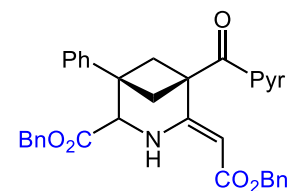
**3l**, 66%



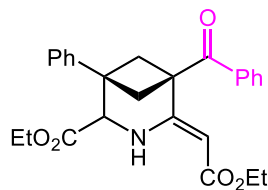
**3m**, 49%



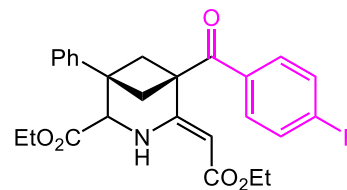
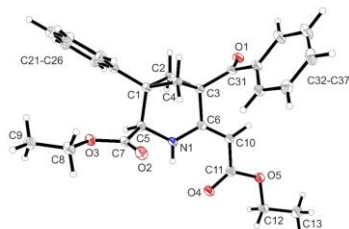
**3n**, 80%



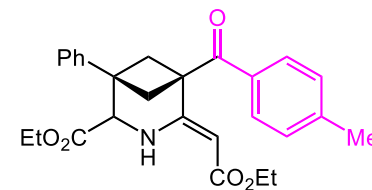
**3o**, 75%



**3p**, 68% (X-ray)

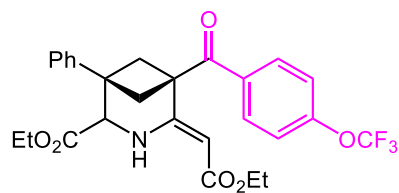


**3q**, 80%

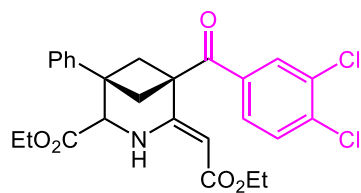


**3r**, 59%

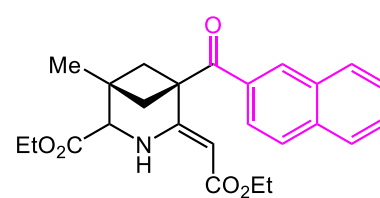
# Substrate Scope



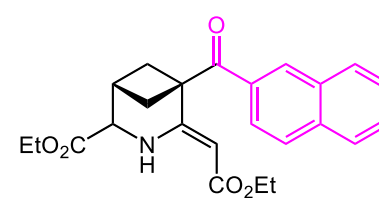
**3s**, 50%



**3t**, 47%

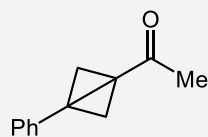


**3u**, 25%

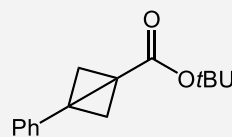


**3v**, 19%

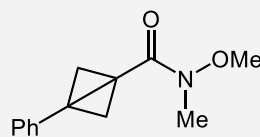
## Unsuccessful substrates



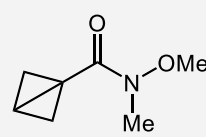
**1n**  
trace



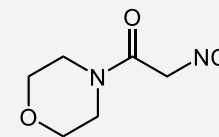
**1o**  
n.d.



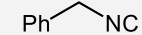
**1w**  
n.d.



**1x**  
n.d.

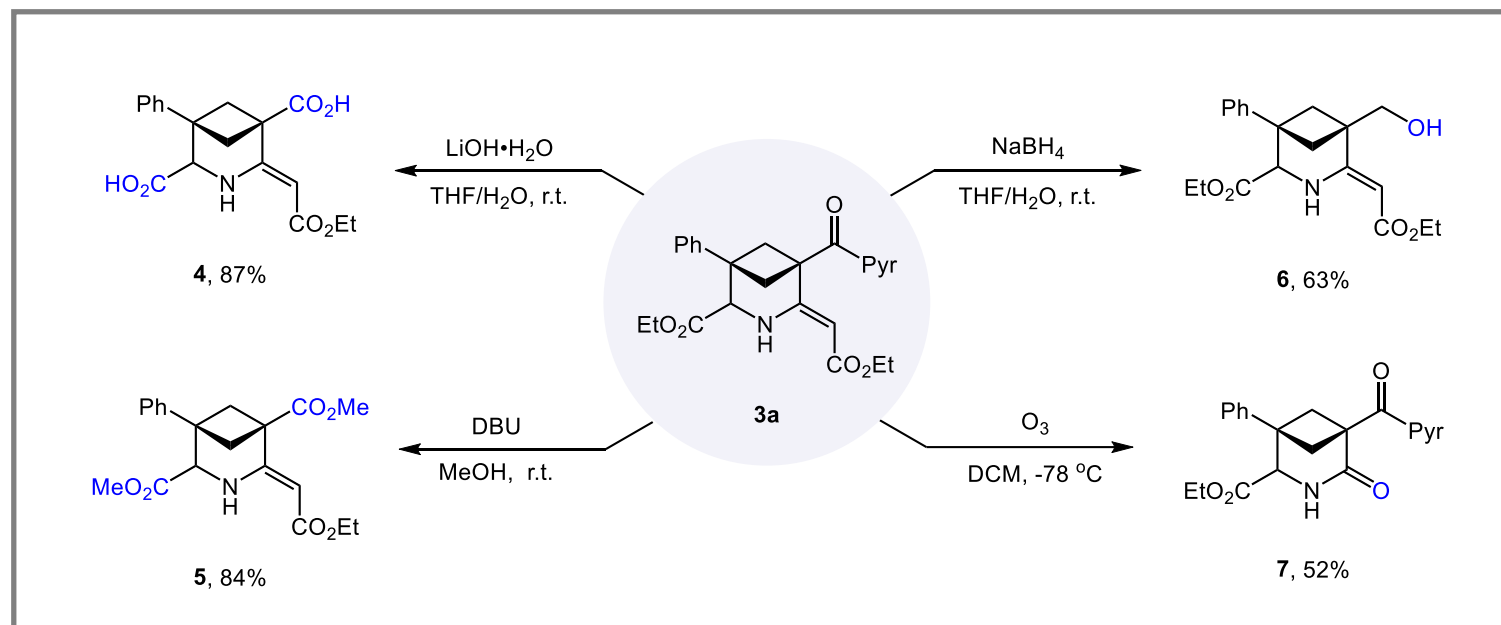


**2d**  
n.d.

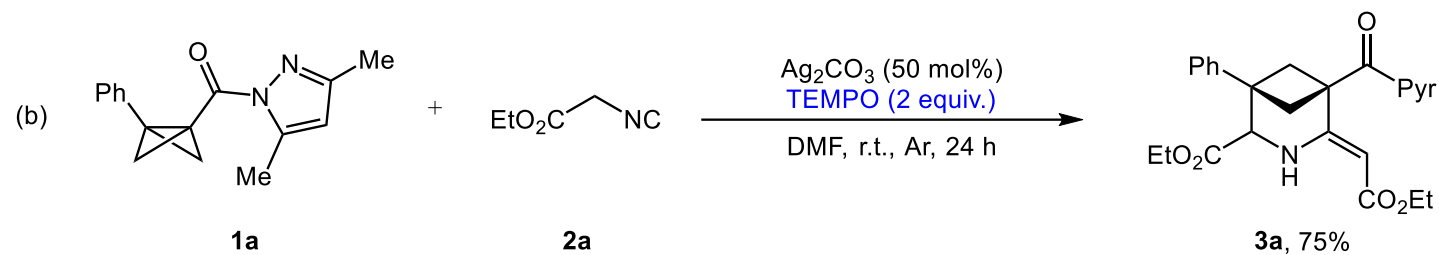
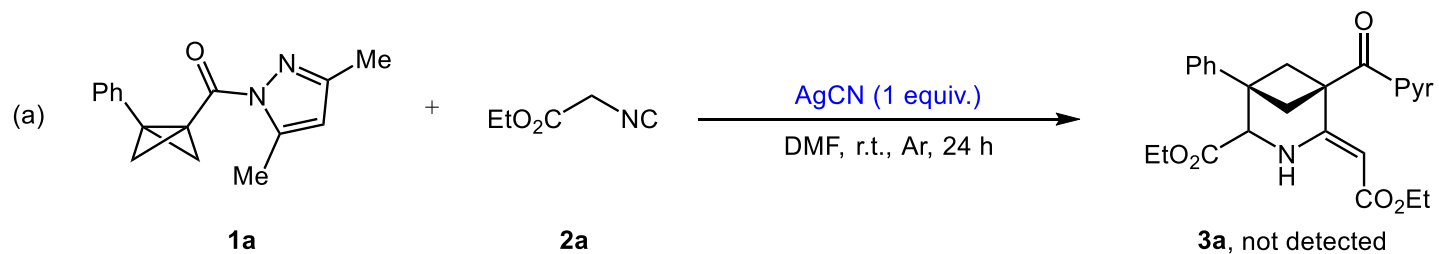


**2e**  
n.d.

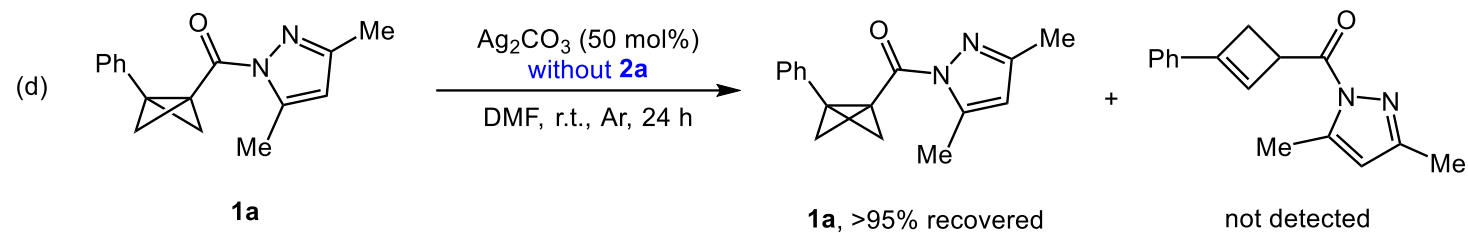
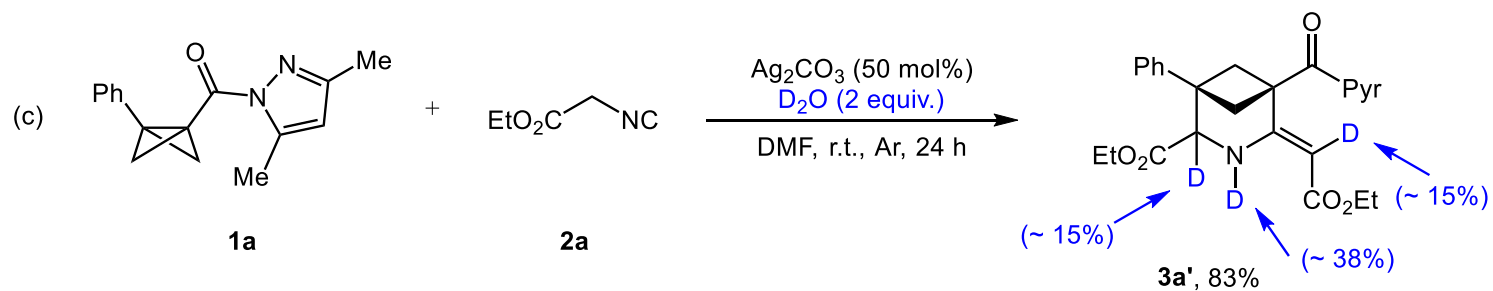
# Synthetic Application



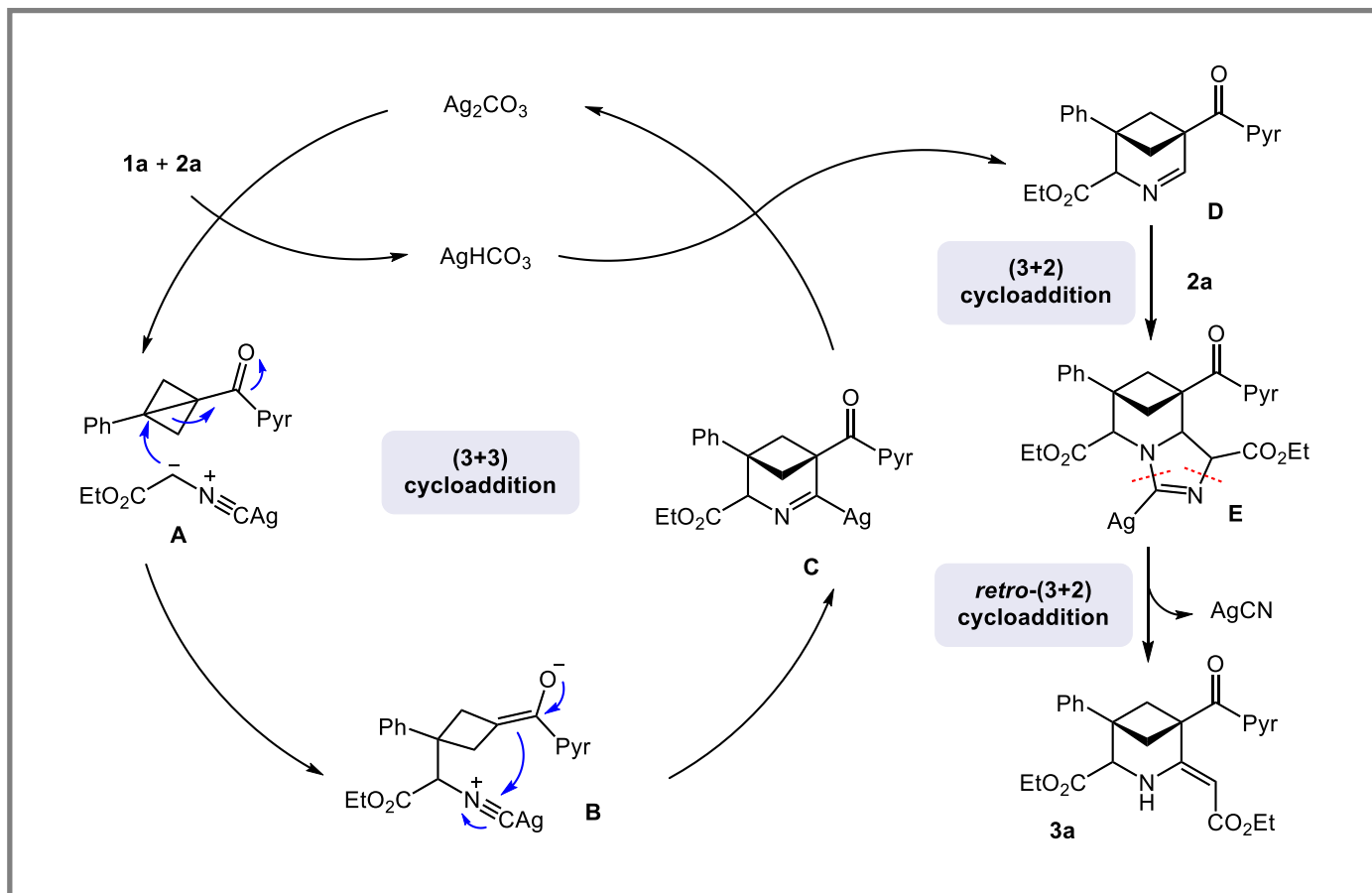
# Mechanistic Studies



# Mechanistic Studies

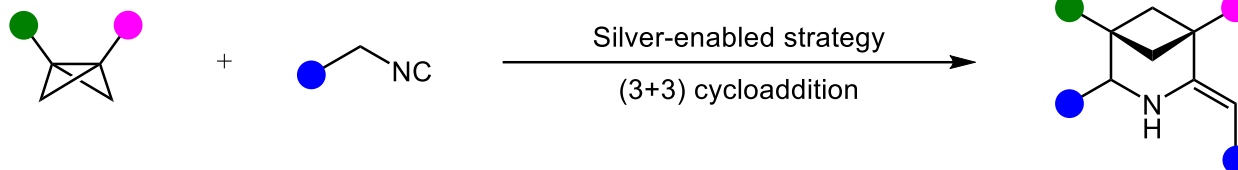


# Proposed Mechanism



# Summary

## Silver-Enabled (3+3) Cycloaddition of BCBs



😊 22 Examples, up to 85% yield

😊 Trigger a challenging (3+3) cycloaddition

😊 Direct construction of bicyclic building blocks

😊 Diverse array of downstream transformations

# Writing Strategy

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## □ The First Paragraph

“Escape from flatland”  
concept



Importance of  
 $sp^3$ -hybridized carbon  
atom in drug candidates



Significance

- ✓ Under the “**escape from flatland**” concept, saturated bicyclic scaffolds, due to their potential phenyl or pyridinyl bioisosterism, have witnessed a surgent growth of application in the field medicinal chemistry over the past decade.
- ✓ The bioisosteric replacement of aromatic rings with these conformationally rigid units introduces a higher proportion of  $sp^3$ -hybridized carbon atom into molecules, which is increasingly recognized as a **powerful tool in modulating the physicochemical and pharmacokinetic properties of drug candidates.**
- ✓ Therefore, there is a **growing interest** of chemists in the development of efficient methods for the construction of these coveted ring systems



# Writing Strategy

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## □ The Last Paragraph

Summary  
of this work



Outlook  
of this work

- ✓ In conclusion, a practical **silver-enabled cycloaddition of BCBs with isocyanides** has been developed, allowing for the direct construction of polysubstituted 3-aza-BCHeps which are demanding ... A diverse array of **downstream transformations** of the resulted product have also been achieved, further demonstrating the **synthetic utilities** of this method.
- ✓ In contrast with the vast majority of (3+2) cycloaddition of BCBs with  $\pi$ -components, this work provides new logics to trigger ... novel cycloaddition process, good functional group tolerance, and robustness of this protocol, the results of this work will likely **be rapidly embraced by both pharmaceutical and academic laboratories.**

# Representative Examples

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The direct (3+3) cycloaddition of BCBs with a readily available *N*-component would represent a highly attractive way for their manufacture, but remains hitherto **elusive**. (难以理解的, 难以捉摸的)

The different electrophilicity of the carbonyl groups in **7** offers opportunities for subsequent **stepwise** modification of the structure. (楼梯式的, 逐步的)

**Delightedly**, the reaction of BCBs with a range of different substituents at the aryl moieties, including both electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups. (高兴地, 愉快地)

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***Thanks  
for your attention***

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